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Troop withdrawal is main issue as UN debates the Mid-East

By Elmer Bendiner

U. S. MARINES and paratroopers last week were reported chafing at inaction among what they called the "martini trees"—the olive groves of Lebanon. A telecast from the front showed amiable young Americans in battle-dress doling out chewing gum to kids, grumbling at C-rations, talking of the "enemy" as "gooks." Fighter pilots aboard the U.S. carrier Essex told of thousands of sorties, of their daily "show of strength."

National Broadcasting Co. commentator Chet Huntley said the troops had been sent to "rescue our diplomacy from total disaster." Last week our diplomacy did not seem designed to rescue them. As the emergency UN Assembly session opened in New York it was U. S. policy to minimize the presence of some 15,000 troops and tanks and the mighty sixth fleet, to pretend that they did not constitute a significant factor in the Mid-East crisis any more than the presence of 4,000 British troops in Jordan was a crucial matter.

The diplomatic tug of war was primarily between the group of countries bent on ignoring the troops and those who thought their presence in the Middle East constituted the whole reason for the Assembly call.

U. S. CRUSADE: The U. S. entered the Assembly session prepared to lead a crusade to defend small nations against "indirect aggression," a term which the Wall St. **Journal** called "imprecise," "almost limitless" and "almost meaningless." It could mean a radio broadcast, an inflammatory editorial or an authentic revolution.

State Dept. people talked about UN monitoring stations to be set up to report all "indirect aggression," but the term would lose any meaning it might have if it did not lay a ban on Radio Free Europe and Dulles' proclaimed policy of "liberating" socialist peoples. When cooler heads in Washington pointed out the pitfalls, there was a hurried improvisation which made it seem that U. S. policy was to be decided by White House press Secy. Hagerty with his back against the wall on a hot summer's afternoon.

Eccles in London Daily Worker
"Now this one from Dulles threatening to drop an H-bomb doesn't seem like a hoax."

The N. Y. **Times'** James Reston wrote on Sunday, Aug. 10, just two days before the UN Assembly got down to business, that "Mr. Hagerty, disturbed by criticism of this position, announced that the Administration was going to the United Nations with a bag of positive, concrete proposals."

DAG'S PLAN: The bag that Hagerty was left holding in very short order began to be described as a "plan" for Middle East development. In its formative stages, at least, the "plan" seemed to follow one presented by UN Secy. Dag Hammarskjold. His plan was so general it was hard to come to grips with it. He called for a non-aggression declaration by Arab states, joint action with the UN for economic development and extension of present UN activities in Lebanon and Jordan. Those who felt so inclined could read into that last item a move to pave the way for withdrawal of U. S. and Brit-

(Continued on Page 5)

WHO GUIDES THE GUIDED MISSILE?
Formosan farmers watch from their fields as U.S. Air Force men set up a Matador missile pointed toward China. In many parts of the world GI's were preparing a last ditch stand in somebody else's ditch. G.I.'s and those who watched them look to the UN to guide the guided missiles to the scrap heap.

DIXIECRATS TURN ON THE PRESSURE

Anti-Supreme Court bills seen near Senate adoption

By Louis E. Burnham

IT SEEMED REASONABLY certain last week that unless members of the U. S. Senate received an avalanche of letters from back home they would close out their summer "deliberations" with a double-barreled assault on their constituents' badly-damaged civil liberties.

Out of a welter of bills aimed at overturning Supreme Court decisions which have rankled the nation's reactionaries, two were being pushed ominously close to final passage. One measure would restore state sedition laws, thus reversing the 1956 Court decision in the Steve Nelson case which held that the Smith Act excluded similar state laws.

The other would permit police to hold suspects for a "reasonable" period before arraignment following arrest and to use confessions obtained during this time as evidence in court. The Supreme Court last year unanimously set aside the conviction of Andrew Mallory, a Washington, D.C., Negro youth accused of rape, on the ground that it was based on a confession made during an unnecessary delay in arraignment.

PASSED BY HOUSE: Both bills have passed the House. The Representatives, eager to get back to their districts where all Congressional seats are up for grabs in November, passed the Mallory bill on July 2 by a 294-79 vote. Two weeks later the sedition measure was adopted, 241-155. The lesser legislators are already trickling home for campaigning.

Progress in the Senate has been slower, due to the strenuous opposition of a small but determined group of Senators who have pointed to the danger to constitutional liberties contained in both measures. But on Aug. 5 the Senate Democratic Policy Committee, which schedules bills for floor action, considered anti-court legislation and left the strong impression it would send these two bills to the floor for passage.

The N.Y. **Times** reported: "The Sen-

(Continued on Page 7)

BOMB PROTESTERS ASK SUPPORT

Phoenix skipper faces a felony charge

DR. EARLE L. REYNOLDS, anthropologist, former associate professor at Antioch College and research associate in human growth at the Fels Research Institute, spent three and a half years from 1951 to 1954 with the Atomic Bomb Casualty Commission in Japan. He studied the effects of radiation upon the growth of children who had been exposed to the A-bombs.

While in Japan he built a yacht in Hiroshima and named it Phoenix, the bird of peace in Oriental mythology. When his work with the Bomb Casualty Commission was completed, in 1954, Reynolds set sail with his wife Barbara, son Ted, 19, daughter Jessica, 14, and a Japanese yachtsman from Hiroshima, Niichi (Nick) Mikami. Theirs was to be a four-year, 50,000-mile voyage around the world.

BOARDED: The Phoenix was on the last leg of its trip this summer when it sailed from Hawaii for its starting point in Hiroshima. By then the Atomic Energy Commission had ruled that a 390,000-square-mile expanse of open seas around the Marshall Islands was off-limits to U. S. citizens. The natural sailing route of the Phoenix, to take advantage of the trade winds, would lead her through the restricted area.

Dr. Reynolds, his family and his Japanese friend decided to defy the ban as a moral protest against bomb-testing, and in support of the crew of the Golden Rule who were then in jail in Honolulu for defying an injunction against their sailing to the area.

On July 1, 65 miles inside the testing zone, the Phoenix was intercepted by the Coast Guard and boarded by two armed men. Dr. Reynolds was ordered to sail for Kwajalein, 300 miles to the south. The Phoenix was accompanied by a Navy destroyer for the three-day trip.

FACES JAIL: Dr. Reynolds was held in Kwajalein until July 7 when he, his wife and daughter were flown by the Military Air Transport Service to Honolulu. There he was formally charged with violation of the AEC ban and released in bail to await trial.

In the Golden Rule case, the crew members were charged only with defying an injunction and have since served their 60-day jail sentence. But Dr. Reynolds actually penetrated the restricted zone and the charge against him constitutes a felony, carrying a penalty of a $5,000 fine and two years imprisonment.

Last week Mrs. Reynolds sent out an

(Continued on Page 4)

In this issue

INDEPENDENT POLITICS
Midsummer Activity . . p. 3
VIRGINIA INTEGRATION
Delayed 7 more years . . p. 3
BOMB TESTS ARE MENACE
UN report . . . . . p. 4
DULLES POLICY A MESS
Fulbright urges change p. 5

THE MAIL BAG

Message to Ike

PROVO, UTAH

So that you may know we are still active and working for peace, here is a copy of a telegram concerning the Middle East crisis which our Forum sent to the President:

"Respectfully urge that our troops be withdrawn from Lebanon; that the UN be allowed to settle dispute in Middle East. Our country is not threatened by attack. Our security is not endangered. Military might is not the solution. Withdraw troops now before widespread war results."

Irma Sayer, Secy.,
Public Affairs Forum

Repeating history

BROOKLYN, N.Y.

Eisenhower's Crusade for Freedom and the Crusades of the Middle Ages have much in common. They are both examples of imperialism under fancy labels, and they both found their way to Lebanon. Crusader castles and American army tents now stand on the soil of Lebanon. History has an ugly way of repeating itself.

Robert E. Jackson

Time for a change

SAN DIEGO, CALIF.

Exactly 46 years ago, at the request of a dictator, U.S. Marines landed in Nicaragua in continuation of an imperialist course inaugurated by the Spanish-American War. Administrations have bought and bolstered Latin American puppets ever since, and now bank on their increasingly unreliable UN votes.

To have learned nothing from the consequent alienation of people and the rise of national, popular forces, from great events in Russia and China—and our awful Korean folly—is distressingly American and peculiarly Republican. The Eisenhower administration acts as if what the world would not tolerate in Suez could be approved in Lebanon.

This is the biggest fiasco in history. As one commentator has wailed, we simply have to pull out or we won't have a friend left in the world. Moscow could never have consolidated the Arabian world against the West so effectively as the Tories, French bourgeois, and Ike-happy nitwits have done — while threatening and inviting world cremation.

Whether Nagy was a fool or a knave or a saint is a speculation that leaves me cold. That Sherman Adams and John McCone are crooks, that Madame Chiang is soliciting foreign money for Knowland, and that J. Edgar Hoover and the Walter-Jenner crowd would throttle democracy, we can be reasonably certain and should be aroused by.

These who menace us menace the world; their confinement to spacious golf links is imperative. During the next quarter let's bury most differences left of center and effect as profound a national political change as possible; it won't be utopian but it might relieve us of brinksmanship and so afford us some time.

H. C. Steinmetz

No other way

BELHAVEN, N.C.

Our answer to the Lebanon crisis should be a renewed and vigorous attack on capitalism itself, which spawns one crisis after another. There is no other way which shows any promise at all.

Vernon Ward

How Crazy Can You Get Dept.

Watching the Moiseyev Ballet on the Ed Sullivan Show truly a revelation. Seldom has one seen such dancing and poetry in motion as was witnessed that night. Sad to admit we have no such counterpart in these United States that could compare with this Russian outfit. Yet, while watching the rhythmic gyrations and fast tempos, one could easily visualize a militaristic whip being held over the heads of these magnificent artists, who seemed to work like frenzied robots, under the watchful gaze of Monsieur Moiseyev and his cohorts. Such dexterity demands strenuous hours of practice and therefore no time for social functions and one could detect a note of sadness in the facial expressions of the boys and girls as the cameras caught them when the closeups were shown. All work and no play were clearly registered on their countenances but true to the credo of the Soviet regime, orders are orders and even Art must be regimented to commands.

—Chelsea-Clinton **News**, 7/17

One year free subscription for each item printed under this heading. Be sure to send original clip with each entry. Winner this week: N.H., New York, N.Y.

Two futile years

NEW YORK, N.Y.

Three years ago I got off on the tack of working within the Democratic Party. I spent two futile years in the ADA and in the insurgent Democratic Club in my A.D. trying to "raise issues." In both groups I was rendered impotent by shrewd, deeply-entrenched leaders and by naive, apathetic memberships. I then ventured into the Liberal Party where I behaved like a collaborationist until I became Exec. Sec. of the club in my A.D., and a delegate on two key committees. At that point I raised the "Progressive Banner" and was forced to resign under fire for such "crimes" as having attacked the Liberal position that the rise of the colonial peoples in the Middle-East was nothing more than a fascist movement for world domination led by the Hitlerite Nasser, and because I commented that I did not think pro-communists and leftists should be barred from attending an open-discussion social group I was conducting for my LP club.

The only way to pressure for our position on the issues of the day is through independent political action and a united, cogent socialist party.

Cynthia Speare

Inside the Democrats

HOLLYWOOD, CALIF.

I feel that the demand for the immediate withdrawal of Marines from Lebanon issued by the convention of the California Young Democrats is an overwhelming vindication for the policy of working within the Democratic Party. This is the first dissent from Eisenhower's action to be voiced by any effective political group in the U.S.

Impatient progressives are often discouraged by the hard work entailed in guiding large organizations along liberal lines. Also they are discouraged by the rarity with which such actions occur.

People listen when the Democratic Party speaks. They need hearing aids to detect the voice of the Socialist Workers Party, even though it may have something more vital to say.

Let us not give the Democratic Party to Standard Oil by default.

Name Withheld

'Layin' down the hoe—pickin' up the sack'

LONGVIEW, TEX.

The snapshot above is part of a truck-load of our neighbors just returned from a long (600 miles one way) and tiresome (37 people plus bedding, etc., in one farm truck) cotton-picking migration to west Texas. When this picture was taken in front of our home, Mrs. Anna Bell Horton (standing at right) was loading her children, grandchildren and some of her hard-pressed neighbors (transportation free) for another migration—this time to pick cotton on the Texas Gulf Coast.

"Layin' down the hoe and pickin' up the sack," they call it.

Mrs. Horton reports 60c an hour in the more fertile west Texas region as compared with 40c to 50c here at home (when work is available). Lower wages and increased scarcity of farm work during recent years are blamed on (1) drastic cuts in crops under the U.S. Soil Bank and other crop-reduction plans and (2) increased "invasion" into farm work by hard-hit unemployed industrial workers who, after using their meager unemployment compensation payments, must seek other means of keeping the wolf from the family door.

Grace Koger

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REPORT TO READERS

Dulles' secret pledge

AS WE GO TO PRESS, White House aides are reported preparing to send Ike to the mound at the UN General Assembly to assure the world of our peaceful intentions in the Middle East, backed by U.S. Marines, tankmen, airmen and the Sixth Fleet riding the roads off Beirut. A token withdrawal of a Marine battalion, which was due for rotation anyhow, is calculated to help win a UN majority—such as that may be without representation for the people of China and most of Africa—to the support of our bristling moves for peace.

Secy. Dulles, meanwhile, has introduced the phrase "indirect aggression" to explain what we are over there to head off. In New York, where no Republican or Democratic political aspirant in an upcoming election campaign has said a word against Dulles' des. ns, the Independent-Socialist Senatorial candidate, Corliss Lamont, has correctly called the turn on the "indirect aggression" doctrine, as an attempt to extend the Eisenhower Doctrine to the rest of the world, implying that American troops might be used to suppress national liberation "anywhere and everywhere."

The press, of course, buried the Lamont statement and, of course, no respectable paper dug deep down to find out Secy. Dulles' real objectives. However, the rail unions' weekly paper, **Labor**, found a familiar ring to the new Dulles' doctrine, and did some quick research around Washington. They found that over a year ago Sen. Joseph C. O'Mahoney had uncovered a secret pledge made by Dulles to the Arab-American oil interests in 1956 that the U.S. government "would not acquiesce" in any attempt by "Arab nationalists" to take over U.S.-owned oil concessions in their countries.

Over a year ago a Senate Committee chaired by O'Mahoney subpenaed a private memorandum written by A. C. Ingraham, a top official of Socony-Vacuum, describing a secret conference between Dulles and oilmen on Aug. 13, 1956, just after Egypt had seized and nationalized the Suez Canal. According to the Ingraham memo, Dulles told the oil companies that "nationalization that would affect any asset [other than the Canal] should call for international intervention."

AS PERHAPS THE SHORTEST MEMORIES will recall in the present situation, our Marines began to land in the Middle East (presumably at the request of Lebanon's president) as the first dawn broke over a people's military coup in nearby Iraq, putting an end to a feudal oil monarchy and heading the country toward alliance with the new United Arab Republic along with Egypt and Syria.

The N.Y. **Times**, at the time, regretted the passing of Iraq's young King Feisal and spoke warmly of the reforms he was undertaking—new highways and such. Lately the N.Y. **Times** correspondent in Iraq has been giving a rather different picture of the conditions which bred revolt in Iraq, a picture which coincides in many details with GUARDIAN reports by Tabitha Petran and Harvey O'Connor. To most of the rest of the U.S. press, however, revolt in Iraq is still a lamentable affair, implanting a cruel Nasser dictatorship over a people which had been headed for the abundant life under King Feisal.

SO PERHAPS IT came as a surprise to students at summer school in the Universities of Wisconsin, Chicago, and others which trade campus news in their newspapers, to read the story of an Iraqi student at Wisconsin, Hadi Alwan, about political conditions in his country under Feisal.

"There was no free press, no free elections, no real freedom of speech, no opposition party," he recalled. "I remember one time I went to vote. I went to the polls and they were gone . . .

"As a teacher, I was expected to talk about how great the government in power was. I was instructed to tell my students that demonstrating was wicked and that the government in power was doing a fine job. My failure to do so would have been considered proof of my disloyalty . . .

"A great portion of the oil money in the country went to bribe the civil service employes to be loyal to the government . . . A police sergeant makes at least $1,200 a year, while the farmers' average income is only $100 . . ."

"The overthrow is certainly a diplomatic victory for the Russians, and it's unfortunate because the United States failed by siding with a corrupt government. It is a failure of American policy."

REMARKABLE, isn't it, how the truth will leak out, despite every effort of Big Politics and Big Press to keep the lid on? Now let's go back to our TV sets, and see how the UN will handle Ike's fast one.

—THE GUARDIAN

N.Y. SIGNATURES AT HALF-WAY MARK

Independent voters in midsummer action

MICHIGAN AND NEW YORK were the main arenas for independent political action as 1958 approached mid-August.

In the Michigan primaries Aug. 5 two energetic challenges to the Democratic machine were beaten back, but with significant showings by the challengers.

Labor leader Carl Stellato, president of Ford Local 600 of the United Automobile Workers, AFL-CIO, got 21,000 votes in the working class 16th Congressional District to 28,000 for the incumbent Rep. John Lesinski, who has had labor backing in previous elections. The Wayne County CIO Council made no endorsement in the district after Stellato supporters in a unity move withdrew a resolution for Council support.

In Detroit's First Congressional District, efforts of Negro Democrats to win a second Michigan Congressional seat in addition to that occupied by Rep. Charles Diggs won 15,000 votes for Russell Brown but the incumbent, Rep. Thaddeus Machrowicz, got 28,000 with CIO Council support.

WILLIAMS WINS: Gov. G. Mennen Williams, running for a sixth term, easily turned back a primary challenge featuring discredited former UAW leader Homer Martin. A 1960 Presidential hopeful, Williams declared during his campaigning that he supported the Lebanon intervention to "make clear to the world that the whole American nation is behind our military forces." For the Senate the Democrats will oppose the incumbent Charles E. Potter with Lt.-Gov. Philip Hart, whose chief boast is that, as U. S. Attorney, he obtained indictment of the Michigan Smith Act victims.

Competing for the independent vote in the Michigan statewide elections will be a Socialist Workers Party ticket headed by Frank Lovell for Governor and including Evelyn Sell for U. S. Senator, Larry Dolinsky for Lt.-Governor, Rita Shaw for Attorney-General and Robert Himmel Jr. for Secretary of State. The campaign headquarters is at 3737 Woodward, Detroit 1. The candidates have challenged U. S. intervention in the Middle East and advocate a socialist program to end depressions and war.

N. Y. CAMPAIGN: In New York the Independent-Socialist ticket headed by Corliss Lamont for U. S. Senator and John T. McManus for Governor had reached minimum half-way marks in counties covered and total signatures required to place the candidates on the New York ballot by petition. Over 6,000 signatures had been collected and 43 of 62 counties covered in a drive for a minimum of 12,000 valid signatures of registered voters, with at least 50 from each county. Many more than the legal minimums are necessary to offset possible challenges.

With the county-by-county canvass well under way in the difficult upstate counties in the first two weeks of the campaign which began July 29, a drive for mass signatures will occupy supporters of the ticket in the big cities from now until the end of the petition period in the first week in September.

Apart from the Independent-Socialist statewide effort, three other independent candidacies are under way in New York City. David McReynolds, Socialist youth leader, is seeking signatures for nomination for Congress in Manhattan's lower East Side; a committee of "American Pioneers" have nominated Hal Koppersmith for State Senate, also involving a petition campaign on the lower East Side; and N. Y. State Communist Party chairman Benjamin J. Davis, a former member of the New York City Council, is seeking nomination by petition as a People's Rights Party candidate for State Senate in the 21st Senatorial district, which coincides largely with the Congressional district now represented by Rev. Adam Clayton Powell, New York's only Negro congressman. Powell, a Democrat fighting off a primary contest in his own party with City Councilman Earl Brown as his opponent, already has the Republican nomination. Regardless of the primary outcome, Powell's opponent Brown will have a second contest with him in November as the Liberal Party candidate.

CP POSITION: Davis is a supporter of Powell but is also a chief proponent of the Communist Party argument for support of the Liberal Party in New York as a "going organization" with labor support from the big dress and millinery unions. Davis and other CP spokesmen, in articles in the **Worker** and at the N. Y. Independent-Socialist Conference last June, have opposed independent candidacies for Governor and statewide offices other than U. S. Senator. Last week's **Worker**, which withheld three ads submitted by the Independent-Socialist candidates, carried an article by a CP spokesman warning the ticket that unless its gubernatorial and other statewide candidates, except for U. S. Senate, withdrew, "we can give only conditional support to Dr. Lamont."

Meanwhile lively petition campaigns for both Davis and the Independent Socialist candidates are in progress in the embattled Harlem district, with people of all political stripes signing both. If he is nominated, Davis' opponents for State Senate will be the incumbent Democrat, James L. Watson, and a 33-year old Negro woman lawyer, Mrs. Cora T. Walker, one of five young women candidates announced last week by the N. Y. County Republican Committee.

OTHER ACTIONS: In Los Angeles a rally staged by well-wishers of the N. Y. Independent-Socialist effort brought out an attendance of 350 to hear Vincent Hallinan, Reuben Borough, Marie Reed Haug of Cleveland and Frank Wilkinson, former Los Angeles city offcial who has led the campaign of the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee for abolition of the House Un-American Activities Committee. The CP position in opposition to the New York effort was stated from the floor by South California leader Dorothy Healey.

Meanwhile in Seattle and Cleveland, political conferences have been called to consider similar developments. The Seattle conference was scheduled for Aug. 16 to consider a draft platform and plans for a convention Sept. 9 to designate state candidates. The Cleveland group met Aug. 3 and agreed on a conference later in the fall looking toward a nationwide conference of independents and socialists for joint action in 1959 and 1960.

In New York the Independent-Socialist candidates called for repudiation of the "indirect aggression" doctrine, a ban on nuclear tests and sent a Hiroshima Day message to the Japan Council against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs,

MP TOURS FOR PEACE

Harold Davies, British Labor Party Member of Parliament and peace leader, arrived in New York last week to open a six-week tour of the U. S. and Canada. He will plead for a ban on nuclear testing in addresses scheduled for Denver, San Francisco, Los Angeles (where he will share a platform with Linus Pauling), Seattle, Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Detroit, Cleveland, Buffalo, Philadelphia, Boston, New York, Vancouver and Toronto.

FOUR LEADERS FOR INTEGRATION NOW

Shown as they left a White House conference last June are (l. to r.) Dr. Martin Luther King, president Southern Leadership Conference; A. Philip Randolph, president AFL-CIO Sleeping Car Porters; Lester B. Granger, exec. secy. Natl. Urban League; Roy Wilkins, exec. secy. NAACP.

'WITH ALL DELIBERATE SPEED'

Virginia ruling delays school integration seven more years

LESS THAN TWO MONTHS after an Arkansas Federal judge ordered a two-and-a-half year integration "breathing spell" at Little Rock's Central High School, Virginia Federal District Judge Sterling Hutcheson ruled that seven years from now will be time enough to begin integration of the public schools of Prince Edward County, Va.

Gov. J. Lindsay Almond called the Hutcheson ruling "the epitome of judicial statesmanship," and Sen. Harry F. Byrd said it was "very gratifying."

It represented a big set-back to the NAACP's almost exclusive reliance on court orders to secure compliance with the Supreme Court's 1954 desegregation decision. It was clear that something new had to be added if Negroes were to achieve the NAACP's goal to be "free by '63."

OTHER COUNTIES: Virginia's architects of massive resistance were jubilant, but there were signs of disquiet in their ranks. For Prince Edward County is not all Virginia. Arlington, Charlottesville, Norfolk and Newport News are another matter. In each of these cities school boards are faced with final court orders to admit Negro children to white schools in September, and the show-down may come in a few weeks.

Arlington is the most likely decisive battle field. District Judge Albert V. Bryan last September ordered that seven Negro pupils be admitted into five white schools. The State appealed and lost and the order is now back in Judge Bryan's court awaiting execution. The State is likely to seek further delay on the ground that one of the applicants has graduated from the school system and others have changed their grades, thus requiring admission to other schools than those to which they originally applied in 1956. In addition, 26 other Negro pupils have applied for admission to white schools since the Judge's order.

Should all stalling tactics fail, Virginia will be faced with the first test of her jimcrow mainstay—a close-the-schools law. The legislature in special session last year empowered the Governor to shut down any school in which a member of the "other" race was enrolled.

THE OPPOSITION: As the shut-down hour draws near, the opposition has gotten bigger and bolder. Last month the Arlington League of Women's Voters adopted a "statement of position" calling on public officials to "solve this problem by methods other than the abandonment of our public schools." An Arlington Organizing Committee to Preserve Public Schools was formed to prevent school-closings. Its first meeting attracted more than 600 persons and elected O. Glenn Stahl, former school board president, as its head.

Thirty-seven citizens' groups, members of the Arlington Civic Federation, declared themselves in favor of keeping schools open. Of 39 white Parent-Teachers Associations in the county (Fairfax), 26 went on record supporting the efforts of the Organizing Committee to Preserve Public Schools. The Committee planned to seek an injunction to keep schools open or to re-open them if closed by the Governor.

In the university town of Charlottesville the evidence was just as clear that massive resistance did not represent the popular will. In June the PTA of Venable elementary school surveyed parents and found 177 for "a measure of integration" while a minority of 128 preferred "a closed public Venable school;" 138 parents did not vote.

SPECIAL TESTS: The latest dodge of the Charlottesville school board is a test especially designed for Negro applicants by the board's special counsel, ex-governor John S. Battle. When not scheming against Negro school children in Virginia, Battle devotes himself to his duties as a member of the Federal Civil Rights Commission.

In industrial Norfolk, which also devised a special test, Victor J. Ashe, lawyer for a group of Negro pupils who refused to take it, charged: "They could keep President Eisenhower himself out of the school if they wanted to."

In Charlottesville and Norfolk the tests have been taken to court. The school boards are counting on the slow process of appeals to save them from executing this year the integration orders that were first handed down in 1957. In Newport News the segregationists are relying on the city's recent consolidation with neighboring Warwick to stay a "final" court order on integration.

In all these three cities the bitter-enders may succeed in keeping the white schools lily-white for the September term, but they cannot hold out much beyond that. The Richmond **News Leader** commented recently: "It is no disgrace to be defeated, and in the end we may be defeated. The disgrace lies in failing to resist."

UN report warns of dangers from bomb tests

THE 15-NATION UN SCIENTIFIC Committee in a report released last week advocated the "cessation of contamination of the environment by explosions of nuclear weapons" and asserted that for the most part there is no safe dosage of radiation. Any amount does some harm, the report said.

The 225-page report is the third filed by the committee which was set up in 1955 and has had at its command all available data supplied by governments and the services of the world's top scientists.

While indicating that an end to nuclear testing would "act to the benefit of human health," the report added: "The Committee is aware that considerations involving effective control of all these sources of radiation involve national and international decisions which lie outside the scope of its work."

A Soviet draft of the key paragraph on "general conclusions" would have stated bluntly "that there should be an immediate cessation of test explosions of nuclear weapons." The Soviet draft won the support of Czechoslovakia and the United Arab Republic. Belgium (acting as chairman) and India abstained.

An Indian draft would have stated that ". . . it is undesirable to allow any general rise in the level of world-wide contamination because of its harmful effects and that any activity which produces such a rise should be avoided. Nuclear tests are the main source at present which produce such a rise." The vote on that formula was a five-to-five tie with five abstaining. A tie vote is a rejection under committee rules. The U. S. voted for the resolution. The U.S.S.R., the U.A.R. and Czechoslovakia were among the abstainers.

The report as finally worded was approved by a majority with the U.S.S.R., Czechoslovakia and the U.A.R. dissenting.

WARNINGS BORNE OUT: Even as it stood, the report echoes the grim warnings of U. S. scientist Linus Pauling and his colleagues who have challenged the tranquilizing assurances of the U. S. Atomic Energy Commission. The report warned: "The knowledge that man's actions can impair his genetic inheritance and the cumulative effect of ionizing radiation in causing such impairment, clearly emphasize the responsibilities of the present generation, particularly in view of the social consequences laid on human populations by unfavorable genes."

Though stressing that its conclusions were necessarily tentative the report said there were indications that even a small exposure may affect some persons seriously but almost all people to some extent, possibly leading to generations with a shortened life-span and with lower intelligence.

Man might prove particularly vulnerable to radiation damage, the report said, because of his known sensitivity to radiation, his long life and the long span between conception and the end of his reproductive period, generally given as 30 years, during which radiation damage can be transmitted to future generations. The Committee found embryonic cells especially sensitive and said there was evidence to show that even small doses of radiation to a foetus can result in leukemia during childhood. Children are more likely to suffer from radiation damage than adults, it was found.

THREE TYPES: The report traced radiation to three sources: natural radiation which is inescapable, beyond control and affects everyone; medical and industrial radiation which affects comparatively few and can be controlled; fall-out radiation from nuclear explosions which affects everyone, can be controlled but so far has not been. Three types of fall-out were analyzed: the immediate radioactivity at the scene of the explosion, the fall-out from the radioactive cloud, precipitated over a wide area in the form of rain or sedimentation; and the stratospheric reservoir of radiation which scatters radioactivity over the world in the course of many years.

The intermediate fall-out from the cloud releases comparatively short-lived radioactivity. The stratospheric radioactive reservoir causes the greatest concern. Though it affects most of the world it has so far poisoned the northern hemisphere more than the southern since most blasts have taken place there. Strontium-90, a long-lived radioactive substance taken in by plants and animals in place of calcium, has a deadlier effect upon the bones of children from five months to five years than upon adults. It does the greatest harm among populations which depend mainly on rice for much of their diet. The report finds a higher proportion of strontium-90 in brown rice than in white rice, in some vegetables than in milk, in rain water rather than in river water, in fresh-water fish more than in salt-water fish.

But more dangerous genetically is caesium-137 which, unlike strontium-90, emits considerable quantities of gamma rays, tends to irradiate all of the body uniformly from without and therefore affects the reproductive parts.

When the UN General Assembly meets to consider the report the world's statesmen can scarcely fail this time to read the handwriting on the wall.

Phoenix

(Continued from Page 1)

appeal for support. She expressed her and her husband's belief that "our protest offers the most dramatic and forceful means yet available for calling public attention to the irresponsible and illegal actions of the AEC."

FREEDOM OF SEAS: She pointed out that the action of the group aboard the Phoenix was neither organized nor premeditated, but came about inevitably when the group, "individually and collectively, became convinced of the necessity of protesting the actions and policies of the U. S. government which are currently gravely suspect in the eyes of the world."

She added that the decision to sail into the restricted zone was not only a protest against bomb-testing but was taken "as a defense of the traditional American concept of the freedom of the seas and to challenge the legality of the AEC ruling forbidding the entry of American citizens into a 390,000-square-mile area of open ocean."

THE APPEAL: Mrs. Reynolds wrote:

"In making our protest, we represented no organization and were sponsored by no group. For this reason, our activities of necessity lack a focal point at the moment. It is our hope that, having acted as individuals, we will now be able to gain public understanding and sympathy at a broader level and may serve as a rallying point for others who, either alone or in various diversified and relatively powerless groups, have been trying to challenge the powers and actions of the AEC.

"We realize that, as individuals, we have no power and far from sufficient funds to fight a legal battle that may have to be carried all the way to the Supreme Court. Considerable legal interest has been expressed in our case, but we stand in need of financial backing, of publicity tie-ups and mailing lists, and of the spoken and written support of all who are in sympathy with our aims. We wish to emphasize that what happens to Dr. Reynolds, legally, is of no importance, providing that our action succeeds in arousing public understanding and consideration of the principles and objectives which inspired our trip.

"We will be most grateful for any advice that you, as individuals or members of any interested groups, may give; for any duplications of this appeal which you are willing to circulate on our behalf; and for any other support.

"Contributions may be mailed to The Phoenix Defense Fund, P.O. Box 5199, Honolulu, T. H. A receipt will be sent and an expense account will be presented for examination.

GOLDEN RULE CREW FREED ON HIROSHIMA DAY

Albert Bigelow (L.) skipper of the Golden Rulle, is greeted on his arrival in San Francisco. He and his crew left the Honolulu jail on Aug. 3 after serving 60-day sentences for contempt. Their first act was a telegram to the Mayor of Hiroshima: "With you, we cherish the memory of the innocent dead, and renew our compassion for maimed and disfigured . . . With you and all men, women and children, we ask the end, by all nations, of production, possssion, and testing of nuclear weapons . . ." The yacht Phoenix took up where the Golden Rule was stopped.

SAN FRANCISCO

Hear two of the 15 authors of

Toward A Socialist America

TIME: Sunday evening, August 24, at 8 p.m.

PLACE: ILWU Auditorium, 150 Golden Gate Av.

SPEAKERS: The Rev. **STEPHEN H. FRITCHMAN**, minister, First Unitarian Church of Los Angles and **GEORGE OLSHAUSEN**, J.D., San Francisco lawyer

CHAIRMAN: **HOLLAND ROBERTS**, California educator, peace leader and recent candidate for State Superintendent of Education.

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Copies of TOWARD A SOCIALIST AMERICA (at $1.50) available at the meeting, at bookstores or by mail from PEACE PUBLICATIONS, P.O. Box 164, Planetarium Sta., New York 24, N.Y.

PATRONIZE GUARDIAN ADVERTISERS

L.A. meeting to oppose witch hunt

An emergency meeting to protest the scheduled Los Angeles hearings of the House Comm. on Un-American Activities will be held at the Hollywood Music Box Theater, 7080 Hollywood Blvd., on Tues., Aug. 19, at 8 p.m. Seventy Californians have been subpenaed for the hearings which will take place Aug. 18 to 22.

Aubrey Williams, president of the Southern Conf. Educational Fund, Frank Wilkinson of the L.A. Citizens Comm. to Preserve American Freedoms, Phil Kerby, editor of **Frontier** magazine, and Dorothy Marshall of the Citizens Comm. will be principal speakers at the mass meeting.

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ROYAL INSPECTION
Jordan's King Hussein and guest.

UN debate

(Continued from Page 1)

ish troops, since theoretically they are there only until the UN can take over. Comment from Arab diplomats ran this way:

"You know, you can't really understand Mr. Hammarskjold the first time he speaks, because it is always in generalities.". . . "We have heard statements very like this from President Eisenhower.". . . "We fear that his proposal may only be a device for perpetuating through the UN the big-power interference in our affairs that we have been fighting to escape."

Soviet Ambassador Andrei Gromyko flew into New York and made it plain that no plan that did not call specifically for withdrawal of British and U. S. troops would be acceptable.

FAR EAST CONCERN: But not only in Moscow and among the Middle Eastern countries were the boys in the martini trees the point of concentration. They disturbed the Far East as well in ways that the blandest of generalities might not suffice to calm. A Japanese diplomat told a U. S. correspondent: "You Americans just don't realize that anti-communism is not the only important issue for Asians." Resistance to open intervention in a country's internal affairs was just as important, he indicated.

A few hours before the Assembly opened a battalion of 1,700 Marines, due for rotation to the U.S. embarked at Lebanon. Their replacements would probably be held aboard ships of the Sixth Fleet, it was said. The move was well timed to calm the mounting clamor, but few took it as more than a gesture.

Far Eastern powers were likely to be further irritated by Secy. Dulles' policy statement on the eve of the Assembly session, refusing to consider recognition of China. The statement, dispatched to all U. S. Embassies, insisted that diplomatic recognition was not the "right" of any nation but a "privilege" to be bestowed only when the U. S. found it in its own "enlightened self-interest" to do so.

China's prestige—along with its trade—has been rising rapidly in countries like Cambodia, Malaya and Burma. Aside from all other considerations it inevitably rankles Far Eastern powers to realize that the one Far Eastern seat among the permanent members of the Security Council is occupied by Formosa.

CHINA'S ROLE: Most observers thought that whether or not there was a floor fight on the admission of China at this session, China would make its absence felt. The London **New Statesman** warned Washington to recognize that "world politics can no longer be conducted on the assumption that Peking is a paper tiger performing in Khrushchev's circus."

China's interest in the Middle East stems from its position as a world power affected by war or peace anywhere in the world, as a Communist power coequal with the Soviet Union, as a nation that has a growing trade with the Middle East and r one which recalls the last expeditionary force that called its enemy "gooks."

Aside from the tendency on the part of Communist and Afro-Asian powers to persist in raising the troops issue throughout the Assembly debate, the U. S. feared that reality might intrude from another direction. It was quite possible that the Middle East might explode again before the Assembly could adjourn.

Joseph Alsop in the N. Y. **Herald Tribune** last week wrote: "The position in Jordan is so critical that it may perhaps erupt in trouble, or even end in surrender, before these words are printed." Arrests of students, lawyers, doctors continued in Amman. The crack desert legion was reported so rife with rebellion that the British paratroopers had to keep them covered with machine guns as they passed King Hussein in review.

TEST FOR UN: Talk grew that Hussein might be pressured to abdicate and leave the country. It seemed the only way to extricate British troops with even a semblance of face. Prime Minister Macmillan had hoped for a summit conference that would give him an out. When the U. S. insisted on confining such a summit meeting to a Security Council meeting under strict Council rules and Khrushchev turned that down, Macmillan was boxed in with no way to turn.

More than the Middle East is in crisis at the UN. If the world organization ignores the realities in favor of a windy debate, or if the session ends as fruitlessly as did the Security Council, it may mark the beginning of the end of the UN as a world force. That could leave the troop[illegible]e West facing "gooks," the possibility of large-scale fighting on the borders of the Soviet Union and perhaps, beyond the dead end of diplomacy, only what Churchill once called "the dread arbitrament of war."

CAN'T BLAME 'SPECTRE OF COMMUNISM'

Brink-of-war foreign policy denounced by Sen. Fulbright

Sen. J. W. Fulbright (D-Ark.), high-ranking member of the Foreign Relations Committee which is shortly to begin a full-dress review of U. S. policy, last week launched the most sweeping attack on that policy heard in the Senate in recent years. Here are highlights:

SEN. J. W. FULBRIGHT
'One foot over the brink . . .'

THE TRUTH IS, Mr. President, that our foreign policy is inadequate, outmoded and misdirected. . . . Worse, it reflects a dangerous apathy and a quite incomprehensible unwillingness to look facts in the face. . . . This time we have even put one foot over the brink. There we dangle, waiting and wondering what will come next. We are now looking squarely into the abyss of war, a war which we do not seek and which can only have the most catastrophic consequences for all humanity. . . .

We can denounce the Soviet Union for seeking a foothold in the Middle East, or we can examine our own failure to develop policies which win the acceptance of the people of that region. We can decry the Soviet Union's great influence in China, or we can look to ourselves for cutting off all our contacts with the Chinese people by emulating the habits of the ostrich. . . . We can berate the Soviet Union for posing before the world as the defender of the ordinary man's vital interest in peace, or we can look to ourselves for our failure to give an intelligent leadership to mankind's hope for peace. . . .

IF THERE IS a single factor which more than any other explains the predicament in which we now find ourselves, it is our readiness to use the spectre of Soviet communism as a cloak for the failure of our own leadership. . . . I am told that even now leaders of the Administration go to bed with tracts from the Marxist litany in order better to understand their adversaries. Now, Mr. President, I am not averse to these studious pursuits. I suggest, however, that they ought not to be followed to the point of obsession. . . .

Look through the sorry record of the past ten years. . . . It shows aid eagerly and lavishly given to governments which profess their anti-communism even though their peoples with valid reason might have been disenchanted with those governments. At the same time it shows aid, reluctantly given if at all, to governments which refuse to parrot anti-communist lines but which, nevertheless, have deep roots in their own peoples . . .

I do not know, Mr. President, where we are heading under the present leadership of this country which, when it is not weak and desultory, tends to be impetuous and arbitrary. I doubt that the leadership itself knows. . . .

IF WE ARE going to solve these problems, Mr. President, we must stop thinking about them in terms of a stereotyped view of the world. We must abandon the cliches and reconsider all our assumptions. . . . For example, what really is our policy in the Middle East? Can we live with Arab unity or can't we? . . . The assumption made by the Administration that Nasser is merely a tool of the Kremlin should be tested as to its validity. . . .

Would it not be wise for us to revive the proposal . . . to create a regional development authority, under the direction of Arab leaders primarily, and drawing at least some of its funds from regional sources, i. e., production or transportation of oil? Should we not give careful and thorough consideration to a policy of neutralization of the area, with guarantees from all interested parties . . . would it not be wise to embargo the shipment of arms into the area?

The Administration might well review the validity of the concept of the Baghdad Pact and of the Eisenhower Doctrine. If these proposals are as worthless as I believe them to be, it is high time they be reconsidered and abandoned. Where are we going in the Far East? That great area is temporarily quiescent but by no means peaceful. What is our policy? We cannot forever ignore 600,000,000 people on the mainland of China but what are we doing to make it possible to deal with them on the best terms possible?

If anybody in the Administration is giving serious, imaginative, uninhibited thought on a full-time basis to these and many other similar questions which I could cite, I have so far been unable to discover it.

West loses Mid-East trade

WHILE U. S. POLICY MAKERS prepared to blast the "indirect aggression" of the socialist world in the Mid-East the record showed that the West had been pushed closer to the sea in that part of the world not by radio broadcasts from Cairo or Moscow and not by military maneuvers but by a commercial policy that has successfully undercut British and Yankee traders.

Fitzpatrick in St. Louis Post-Dispatch
Race to a goal closer than the moon

Before the Suez fiasco in 1954 the socialist world's trade with the Middle East had been growing slowly but had still reached only 15% of the Mid-East's total. Now more than half of it goes to the socialist world.

The change was facilitated by the clumsy, hard-fisted and threatening policies of the West. At the same time the socialist world had so grown internally that it was ready to trade on a massive scale. It needed the raw materials of the Mid-East for consumers' goods, increasingly demanded by the socialist economies, and on the other hand, had constructed a heavy industry that could supply the Middle-East's need for machinery and construction.

Socialist trade had other attractive features. Socialist countries were willing to buy from the Mid-East far more than they sold, without a qualm about unfavorable balances. In 1955 they bought goods valued at over 38,000,000 Egyptian pounds, selling only 13,000,000 pounds worth. At the same time the U. S. was slashing its imports from Egypt to 9,000,000 pounds, and increasing its sales to 13,350,000 pounds. Britain followed the same pattern.

While buying three times as much as they were selling, the socialist countries offered far better terms than the Western powers had ever suggested: Long term credits (up to 12 years), low interest at 2.5%. They made no financial grants but offered instead scientific assistance and equipment. For example, in 1956 the Soviet Union agreed to set up an experimental atomic reactor plant in Egypt.

Socialist trade is not exclusively with the Soviet Union. Though the U.S.S.R. now heads the list of socialist nations trading with the Mid-East, before 1955 China, Poland and Czechoslovakia were ahead of it. In Syria the Soviet Union is currently engaged in 19 projects including a dam on the Euphrates, two hydraulic power stations, a railway, a chemical fertilizer plant and a geological survey covering the entire country. In Egypt the Soviet Union is collaborating with Poland on a shipbuilding yard at Alexandria, and with East Germany, on an auto factory. The Czechs are building a radio transmitter in Egypt and a sugar refinery and several bridges in Syria.

"Competitive co-existence" was plainly worrying the system of free enterprise.

NEW YORK STATE VOTERS

YOUR SIGNATURE IS NEEDED NOW to assure nomination of Independent-Socialist candidates for U. S. Senator and the New York statewide offices in the 1958 elections.

A NOMINATING PETITION has been sent to you or someone in your vicinity. Only voters registered for the 1957 elections may sign 1958 petitions, but signatures may be witnessed by anyone who has ever voted in New York State.

PLEASE LET US HAVE YOUR SIGNATURE and those of others signing with you, not later than Mon. Aug. 25—SOONER IF POSSIBLE.

CONTRIBUTIONS ARE EARNESTLY REQUESTED to complete the job of collecting and filing the legal minimum of 12,000 signatures—at least 50 in each of the 62 N. Y. counties—during the week of Sept. 2-9.

United Independent-Socialist Campaign Committee
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PATRONIZE GUARDIAN ADVERTISERS

PUBLICATIONS

The Author Was In Jail

Jim Peck was not available to attend any literary tea parties in honor of his forthcoming book, *We Who Would Not Kill*. He was serving a sentence in the Honolulu City Jail.

Peck was one of the five crew members of *The Golden Rule* who tried to sail into the atomic testing waters at the risk of their lives, to dramatize their protest against war and the use of mass murder weapons.

Others in the crew had previously received suspended sentences for their first attempt. This was the second voyage. The others were remanded to jail, and Peck was offered a 60-day suspended sentence if he would sign probation papers that contained a *promise not to try it again*.

Peck refused.

Jim Peck has been refusing to cooperate with the warmakers and the war planners for a long time . . .

***We Who Would Not Kill* is his story. It will be published in late August, but we believe its message is so timely and its content so fascinating, that we are offering prepublication copies to readers of the *GUARDIAN*.**

The individualist is all but gone in America. Most of us are terrorized by "what people will think." In wartime, our need to conform is increased a thousandfold, and it is incredible to find men with convictions so certain and courage so great that they will stand up against an outraged society to say "I will not kill."

***We Who Would Not Kill* is the story of what happened to a group of such men who went to jail for their beliefs during World War II. These were the men whose pacificism was so consistent that they refused not only to kill but also to do any work which would contribute toward the war.**

For a few of them, the fight against man's inhumanity was continued and even intensified behind prison walls. Using Ghandi-like methods of passive resistance, they carried on a constant campaign in defense of their principles. They were subjected over and over again to the most extreme punishments available to Federal prison officials, but their techniques were ultimately effective and their accomplishments were sometimes monumental.

The story is told by a reporter in the dispassionate language of a skilled newsman. It is an inside story, for the reporter was there. He was there not as a mere observer, but at dead center of every dramatic episode. He emerges as almost unique even in this group of unusual men, for most conscientious objectors are sparked by either religious or political zeal.

Jim Peck leans not upon religion nor political cause. He is an individual, unlabeled, guided on every step by his own inner convictions. His life is an uncompromising search for a better life for all men.

His book is a prologue to peace.

To order a prepublication copy of this book use the coupon below. Do it today. Your copy of Jim Peck's *We Who Would Not Kill* will go out to you by return mail.

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Gentlemen: I enclose $3. Please send me by return mail, a copy of "We Who Would Not Kill" by Jim Peck.

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- **WE WHO WOULD NOT KILL** by Jim Peck would ordinarily be priced at $4.95. We decided to offer it at $3 because this book is so important that our desire to publish it at a profit is secondary to our desire to place it in as many hands as possible. . . .

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STATE SENATE
from the 21st Senatorial District in Harlem

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1. WORLD PEACE by campaigning for

- withdrawal of American troops from the Middle East;
- stopping all further nuclear weapons testing.

2. JOBS AND HIGHER STANDARDS, by campaigning for

- extension of unemployment insurance coverage to include dependents, and for the full period of employment;
- elimination of all job discrimination against Negro and Puerto Rican workers;
- increasing teachers' and other public workers salaries;
- appropriations for a new and vastly extended program of construction, especially for schools, hospitals, and low-cost integrated housing developments.

3. NEGRO AND CIVIL RIGHTS, by campaigning for

- restoring Article III to the Civil Rights Law, which makes it possible to secure injunctions against violations of civil rights, and to prosecute violators for contempt;
- enactment of a "Baker-Metcalfe" type housing bill, which would break through lily-white communities with construction of new integrated housing, and which would also, therefore, aid in effecting real public school integration;
- creating equal educational opportunities in New York's public schools for all children, regardless of color or origin;
- cementing the ties of unity between the Negro people, the Puerto Rican people, and the labor movement.

4. A NEW THIRD PARTY OF LABOR, NEGROES, PUERTO RICANS, FARMERS, OF EVERYBODY AGAINST THE MONOPOLIES, by campaigning for

- the need for such a new party, and exposing the two-party system.

5. A SOCIALIST SOCIETY, by campaigning for

- the need to abolish the evils of the capitalist system—war, unemployment, discrimination, colonial exploitation, ghettoes, disease-ridden communities, etc.—and that the only way of achieving that is to abolish the system itself, and replace it with a socialist system, where such evils cannot exist.

YOU CAN STRIKE THESE BLOWS BY CANVASSING FOR SIGNATURES TO PLACE THE ADVOCATE ON THIS PROGRAM, BENJAMIN J. DAVIS, ON THE BALLOT, AND BY CONTRIBUTING FUNDS TO MAKE THIS ELECTION CAMPAIGN A SUCCESS.

Come to the Peoples Rights Party Campaign Headquarters, Room 302, 306 Lenox Avenue, N.Y.C.

Mail your contribution to the Ben Davis Campaign Committee, at the above address.

Anti-Court bills

(Continued from Page 1)

ate majority leader, Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas, has been under strong pressure from Southerners to bring at least one 'anti-Supreme Court bill' to the floor. The feeling is that almost anything will pass if it is allowed to reach the floor."

CATCH-ALL PROVISION: The Senate Judiciary Committee on Aug. 2 passed by an 8-4 vote its version of the bill to uphold state anti-subversive measures. Sponsored by Sen. Styles Bridges (R-N.H.), the bill rejected a section of the House bill (HR 3) under which no Federal law could be interprted as pre-empting state legislation on the same subject unless the act said so specifically or there was a "direct and positive conflict" which could not be reconciled.

Sen. John Carroll (D-Colo.) stipulated that in the course of debate on the Senate floor the committee could not offer the House bill as an amendment to its own measure. Committee chairman James O. Eastland (D-Miss.), however, said this did not prevent any member of the committee from offering the more sweeping House bill as an amendment. Thus the possibility remained that the Senate might act to confirm. not only the Bridges bill, but also the harsher House measure.

The Justice Dept. has approved the anti-subversion bill, but opposed the companion measure on the ground that it would cause confusion in such areas as transportation and interstate commerce where Federal laws might be vying with 48 different state enactments.

THE MALLORY RULE: The Court doctrine in the Mallory case was first enunciated in 1943 in the case of McNabb v. U. S. and is regarded as one of the most important procedural guarantees in criminal law. Simply put, the court ruling says: If police, to get a confession from a suspect, delay in bringing him before a magistrate for arraignment, any confession obtained during the delay may not be admitted in evidence.

The importance of prompt arraignment is that defendants are then told of their rights to refuse to talk to police, to have a lawyer represent them, to have a preliminary hearing, and to be released on bail. The Supreme Court took its action in the Mallory case because the defendant's confession was taken from him seven hours after arrest and 12 hours before his arraignment. Before he knew what his rights were, he was subjected to constant grilling and lie detector tests from 2:30 in the afternoon to 10 p.m.

The Mallory decision caused a mild furor in the nation's capital, particularly among police officials, some sections of the press, and Southern Congressmen. The police claim that once a suspect is told of his right not to talk and is put in jail, he can no longer be questioned effectively. Therefore, they say, law enforcement is hampered.

PROTESTS NEEDED: The Senate bill provides that no confession or other evidence may be excluded "solely because of the delay" in arraignment. It also would require the police to inform the suspect that he need not make a statement and that anything he might say could be used against him in court.

Opponents of the bill point out that it is unlikely that police, in sole charge of a suspect, will announce these rights and that, in any case, it would be difficult to determine at a later date whether they have or have not abided by the law. The only safeguard for the citizen, they contend, is to require police to bring suspects promptly before a magistrate where they must show "probable cause" for the arrest.

Sen. Wayne Morse (D.-Ore.) has opposed the bill because it is "in effect a green light to Federal law enforcement officers to break the law of arrest and arraignment."

Clark Foreman, director of the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee, in testimony before the Senate Judiciary Committee, called upon Congress "not to allow itself to be induced to chisel away at our basic liberties." Staunch opposition to the bill has also come from Sens. Carroll and Joseph S. Clark (D.-Pa.). Spokesmen for the American Bar Assn. have also opposed the bill.

Nevertheless the Judiciary Committee approved the measure on August 4 by a 9-1 vote with Sen. William Langer (R-N.D.) the only dissenter. Prospects are that the bill will go to the Senate floor where it can be blocked only by an aroused and articulate citizenry.

CALENDAR

Seattle

HEAR HAROLD DAVIES
British Labor Party Member of Parliament,, organizer of H-bomb Protest March on Aldermaston, author of "'Death Stands At Attention"
and
VINCENT HALLINAN
PP presidential candidate, 1952
Speak on
The H-Bomb, Labor & Socialism
Wed., Aug. 27, 8 p.m., Eagles Temple, Aerie Room, 7th Av. and Union. Adm. free. Auspices: Davies-Hallinan Committee, Dr. Jay W. Friedman, chairman.

Los Angeles

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James P. Cannon: "American Radicalism Today."
Wm. F. Warde: "Humanism and Socialism." 2 lectures.
Arne Swabeck: "The Crisis in the US Labor Movement: A New Split." 2 lectures.
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San Francisco

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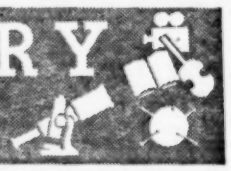

WHILE BRITANNIA NO LONGER RULES the waves, Her Majesty's Navy is determined to keep abreast of modern technology. The new British Navy catalog gives evidence of the pace. Previously, chamber pots had been listed as follows:

"Pots, chamber, plain.

"Pots, chamber, with Admiralty monogram in blue, for hospital use.

"Pots, chamber, fluted, fitted with royal cipher in gold, for flag officers only.

"Pots, chamber, round, rubber, for lunatics."

In the new catalog the same items are listed as:

"Pots, large earthenware, for all ranks.

"Pots, small, plastic, for infants in married quarters.

"Pots, rubber, for certain medical establishments."

WHEN THE ADAMS-GOLDFINE affair was making headlines, an alert Presidential aide removed match-books from the White House snack room marked, "White House Mess." On the new match-books, where the legend had been, there is now a fine, gold stripe. . . . One of a group of small islands off Ponape in the Pacific is named Net, although Not is also an accepted spelling. An official guide book explains: "In Kiti, Net is not Net, it is Not; but in Not, Net is not Not, it is Net." . . . A clearer directive was issued by Frances G. Knight, director of the Passport Office. She ordered all passport clerks to stop pressing applicants to answer questions about political affiliations. Although the Supreme Court ruled in June that such questions were illegal, she had received reports that some clerks still insisted on having them answered. The new directive says "the questions are to be ignored whether they are answered or not." . . . A New York court ruled that a woman who quits her job to get married is entitled to unemployment compensation. . . . "I chose guided missiles; so can you!" is the tag line of an Army recruiting TV spot reported in the premiere issue of **Survival** ($3 a year from 175 5th Av., N.Y.C.), an independent weekly newsletter dedicated to world disarmament.

THE NORTH POINT DRIVE-IN theater in Baltimore describes its feature, "The Pagans," as "the rape of Rome. The orgy that rocked the world! Barbaric hordes assaulting, ravishing, plundering." Co-featured is "New Orleans After Dark" described as, "Murder stalked a hunt that wrecked a dope ring." The theater notes that "children under 12 are admitted free.". . . Anne Campbell blew her sack last week when Mary Tunnel hummed the song, "No Chemise, Please," as Miss Campbell walked by in her new dress. In an ensuing brawl Miss Tunnel lost part of her ear. . . . Councilman D. Pat Ahern of Long Beach, Calif., in speaking against a proposal to prohibit tattooing, said: "What will our boys show foreign girls when they go abroad?"

—Robert E. Light

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NEWSPAPER

the SPECTATOR

Russkis still like Yanks

ONE OF THE THINGS that presents some hope for this emotion-torn world is that, despite the Khrushchev-Eisenhower feud, more Americans and Russians are getting to know, like and appreciate each other than at any time in history. The same hands that hurled stones recently outside the American Embassy, a little later were frenziedly applauding Rafer Johnson as he set a new record in the Decathlon in the Moscow Central Sports stadium.

The Soviet public distinguishes between what it regards as Mr. Dulles' aggression against Lebanon, and the American people as represented by the Philadelphia Symphony orchestra or a team of leading athletes.

There are some 5,000 American tourists visiting the Soviet Union this summer. I have talked with many of them—including some GUARDIAN readers—but none have experienced the slightest hostility because of the U.S. landings in Lebanon, the denunciatory articles in the Soviet press or the heightened acerbity of the Khrushchev-Eisenhower exchanges. I think this is because the average Soviet citizen is convinced—much more so than his American counterpart—that any long-term prospect for peace in this world depends essentially on Russians and Americans getting along together. He is encouraged to think this by his press—despite the fiery polemics against John Foster and his brinkmanship.

THE PHILADELPHIA SYMPHONY orchestra has been acclaimed with almost riotous enthusiasm in Moscow, Leningrad and Kiev. The movements of Van Cliburn, American winner of the Tchaikovsky piano contest, are zealously followed in the Soviet press, and there are long queues at music shops to buy his Soviet recordings.

Recently I talked to Yuri Volsky, who recently visited the U.S. with a group of Soviet war veterans. He is now in charge of the American Section of the State Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries. He said the U.S.-Soviet cultural agreement is going "very well indeed." After listing the various exchanges that have taken place till now, Volsky said: "I think it is very useful to both sides. It's about the best method we have at the moment for a closer understanding between the Soviet and American peoples. Our ties in the cultural and sports field grow closer, quite independent of political relations. Anyway, till now it has worked that way. From our side, we will do our very best to fulfill the agreement to its very last letter."

WAIT TILL YOU SEE THE HOME MOVIES THEY BRING BACK

WHEN MOSCOW'S SKYSCRAPER University opens its massive doors this autumn, 20 American students will be enrolled. And 20 Soviet students will start their studies in U.S. universities. It is a modest start, but a good one.

U.S. Marines are in Lebanon and the Soviet Black Sea fleet has put to sea, but Soviet wrestlers and weight-lifters are in the United States, and American agricultural specialists are slapping pigs and inspecting grain in the virgin lands of Kazakhstan. People's hopes are centered in the latter sort of activities.

The first U.S.-Soviet cultural agreement covers 1958 and 1959. "But we hope there will be a new one, even more extensive," said Yuri Volsky.

Apart from the tourists and the exchanges under the cultural agreements, many other Americans have been visiting the Soviet Union. There were 25 architects here recently attending an International Architects Congress, American scientists are due in a few days for an IGY Congress, soon to be followed by astronomers for a huge get-together from all over the world.

THE ONLY PEOPLE I have found a bit irritated by it all are the Intourist guides. They are annoyed at endless repetitions of standardized naive exclamations of surprise that everything is "so normal;" that ice cream is available and good; that no one seems to follow them around. The guides, in turn, could loosen up themselves and be a bit more informative about life here.

Americans and Russians are getting to know each other. This is very important. It has got off to a slow but firm start and it is very much to the good. It is difficult to see how this process can be halted—short of the ultimate, cataclysmic disaster which such exchanges ultimately can do much to prevent. The Soviet public is wide open for an infinite expansion of such contacts. Of all people in the West, they feel themselves closest to Americans.

—Wilfred Burchett